WONDERFUL AQUEDUCTS.

This place, writes a Haifa (Palestine) correspondent of the New York Sun, bas always had an evil reputation for theres since the days when the Good Samaritan performed his charitable offices to the plundered and beaten wayfarer. Indeed, it is at this very place that the spot is shown to the credulous pilgrim where the incident in the parable s said to have occurred, and the guide books selemnly warn the tourist that he must be careful to be provided with an escort, because an English traveller. Sir Frederick Henniker, was attacked here by Bedouins, stripped, wounded, and left for dead in 1820! This is imputing stagnation to the Turkish Govrnment with a vengeance! It moves slowly, it is true, but the state of seccrity has improved somewhat in sixtyfive years. Six years ago I rode alone with a friend from Jericho to Jerusalem with no thought of danger. The Bedouins find it to their interest to keep up the traditions of the guide-books, and travellers continue to pay Bedouin shieks blackmail, which they might, with perfect confidence, keep in their pockets.

It might not be safe to venture along

it quite alone at night, but the same might be said of roads in other far more civilized countries. Nevertheless, the road in places is so wild and desolate that it may well appeal to the imagination of the timid traveller-notably so where it enters the Wady Kelt, a deep, narrow gorge, flanked by precipitous cliffs, honey-combed with caverns, above which rise white chalk hills, presenting a tangled net-work of narrow water-worn torrent beds with knife-like ridges between. Hundreds of feet below the path rushes a mountain torrent, which none other than the traditional brook Cheritt. Here, if we leave the regular track and make up our minds to follow a dizzy path cut out of the precipitous cliff, which winds back up the gorge, soon disappearing in the depths of its gloomy recesses, we plunge into one of the wildest and eirdest scenes that the ingenuity of nature has conceived in any country, so fantastic are the crags and so laby rinthine the gorges. The only travel-lers who ever thus diverge from the beaten route are Russian pilgrims, whose devotional instincts lead them to pay their homage to every accessible Church it must be said that it has contrived to perch shrines on spots which nature only intended for eagles.

One of the most notable of these is the monastery which commemorates the cave, to which the path we are now following will lead us, in which Elijah is said to have been fed by the ravens. The monastery is literally hung on to the face of the precipice, and consists of a series of cells, and a hall supported on vaults through which lies the en-trance. A few Greek monks live, like birds perched on the edge of a nest, in this singular abode, to which a chapel pinnscled on a rock is attached, dating, ( we may judge from the character of the masonry, from about the twelfth Perhaps the little side with rock-cut chambers, and the vault containing ancient which a corridor, covered with frescoes representing the last judgment leads, is the oldest part of these buildings, which were apparently constructed at three different epochs, as two layers of frescoes cover the wall, while the newest is in its turn covered by the piers supporting the ribs of the roof. Numerous caves, now inaccessible, are visible in the face of the cliff, which, for a distance of about now almost entirely defaced. In front from which, no doubt, in former days, a ladder depended, the only means of access when these caves, now almost deserted, contained quite a population of hermits. This curious place is well worth a visit, and though lying so close to the tourist's route, I have not seen it

described in any guide-book.

On reaching the base of the hills where the Wady Kelt debouches into the Jordan valley we find ourselves in the immediate presence of four ancient sites. Three of these are the sites of three different Jerichos, and one is the site of Gilgal. It is certain that the Jewish, the Roman, and the Byzantine crusaders' Jericho occupied three different positions. The first has been identified with tolerable certainty as having existed where mounds of rubble mark its site, near the spring called in old times Fountain of Elijah, and known now as the Ain es Sultan. This was the Jericho of Joshua, and these mounds of rubble contain the debris of the identical walls which fell to the sound of his trumpet. We pitched our tents at the beautiful and copious spring which must have supplied the old town with water, so as to have an opportunity of examining the neighborhood leisure. The spring comes out beneath the mound on the east, and has on the west a wall of small masonry in hard cement. In this wall there is a small semi-circular niche, probably intended to hold a statue of the genius of the spring. The reservoir from which the water gushes forth is about 20x40 feet, and, though shallow, forms a delightful bath, with temperature slightly tepid.
The high tumuli behind had been
excavated by Sir Charles Warren,
and I examined the traces of his cuttings. The mounds are formed for the most part of a light yellow clay, which, on being touched, crumbles into an impalpable power. In some cases no strata could be discerned in the clay; in other layers of brick, stone, and mortar were clearly visible. In another graves were found six feet below the surface. All these except one were of sun-dried brick. Bones appeared to have been thrown into these after the decomposition of the bodies. Altogether Sir Charles Warren dug trenches through no fewer than eight of these mounds, which form a conspicuous feature in the plain in which the ancient cities of Jericho were situated, as they stand to a height of about sixty feet above it; and the result at which he arrived was that they are formed by the gradual crumbling away of great towers or castles of sunburnt brick. Although in some cases shafts were sank to a depth of forty feet, nothing was found except pottery jars, stone mortars for grinding corn, and broken glass. In one were found, eight feet below the surface, the remains of a large amphora, the neck, handle, and base of which were entire, and which must have stood about five feet high. Sir Charles Warren's work-

Near the spring is a ruin which may have been that of a small Roman temple, a portion of an aqueduct, for the waters of the spring evidently irrigated a large extent of the plain, and near by traces of ruins, apparently Byzantine.
Here are pillow shafts, cornice, capitals, and other indications of a city of later-date than those we have been consider-

was at the mouth of the Wady Kelt, deriving its water supply from that atream, and more than a mile from Ain es Sultan. Here there are the remains of a bridge, foundations of buildings which were evidently Roman work, and two large artificial mounds, in one of which was found a rectangular chamber, the outer wall built of sun-dried bricks and the interior of undressed stones comented ever.

bricks and the interior of undressed stones cemented over.

The site of the third, or crossading Jericho, was probably identical with that on which the modern village of Jericho now stands, but no ruizs of importance remain there, though the whole surface of the plain between the sites of the three Jerichos is covered with remains which attest the densen of the population which once inhabited it. That this should once have been a large inhabited centre must ever ap

pear an astounding fact to the modern traveller who has suffered from the heat of the plain. Except during the winter months all this region is not only unbearably hot, but most insalubrious. The very Arabs de-sert it for the hill-sides. It is possible that neglect and inattention to irrigation-works may make the climate much less healthy than it was in former times, but nothing can be changed in the mat ter of temperature, and either the population must have deserted it for the mountains during summer, or they heat than their degenerate descendants. Suck nearly 1,200 feet below the level of the sea, and shut in from all breeze by lofty ranges of barren mountains on both sides, Jericho in sammer must be one of the hottest places on the earth' surface. Even Jerusalem, which is 4.000 feet above it, is pretty warm. On the other hand, Josephus vaunt

the wonderful fatility of the place, and colls it "a region fit for the gods." its magnificent and extensive palmgroves were celebrated, but these have disappeared since the eighth century. there is only one date-tree left Still the abundance of the water, the richness of the soil, and the warmth of the climate wonderfully sdapt it to the growth of all tropical produce. All kinds of vegetables are in a season all the year round. Grapes, which are trelliced on high poles, as in Italy, grow to enormous size; indigo, cotton, and sugar would all flourish, but there are no people to cultivate them.

The remains of the old aqueducts

testify to the skilful manuer in which the anc ents used their abundant water supply for the irrigation of this extensive plain. I counted altogether nine different ancient aqueducts. One or two of these are still utilized, and of late years a handsome bridge has been built in connection with one of them, but the engineering skill of the ancients holds its own with our more modern constructions. Many of the bridges by which these aqueducts span the ravines are very handsome. Some are on two tiers of arches, one above another. In places they are tunnelled through the hills. One bridge of massive masonry of large stones is 120 feet long and thirty-five feet high, with pointed arches. There is one aqueduct eight miles long, consisting of a ce-cemented channel two feet broad, and terminating in a handsome cemented cistern. It is carried over several bridges, one fifty feet long and thirty

I mention this system of aqueducts because I have never seen any account of Jericho in the records of travellers or in guide-books which does justice to them. They are important as showing how much money must have been spent in developing the resources of plain, and what a garden it must have been in the old times. So late as the thirteenth century we hear that the sugar-cane was cultivated around Jericho, and I believe that at this day there are few spots on the earth's thirty yards, is covered with frescoes surface which could be turned to professed conversion in the college assomore profitable account. Here all the products of the tropics could b rrised without having to go to the tropics for them, and many fruits could be conveved from here to a European market, which it would be impossible to pre-serve for the length of time which is now required to transport them from the tropics. At a comparatively small expense the ancient system of aqueducts could be repaired and the abundant water supply utilized, which is now left to stagnate in marshes and breed fever and pestilence. It is, in fact, impossible to appreciate the magnificent capabilities which this plain possesses and not feel convinced that in these days of civilized enterprise the question of their development is only one of time.

VACCINATION ON THE RAIL.

Scenes on a Train from Cauada-The Reluctant Femnie Passenger. [Montreal Herald.]

As we halt for a moment at Sutton Junction the train is boarded by an elderly good-natured looking gentleman in spectacles, with a sort of Peter Cooper expression of benevolence upon his face, who is announced as Dr. Hamilton, of Richford, Vt., examining phy-sician in the employ of the United States authorities, whose business it is to examine all passengers bound for Uncle Sam's tiomain, with a view to a vaccination of all the unvaccinated.

Beginning with the first passenger found in the "smcker," the foremost car of the train, he is confronted by the Doctor with:

"Been vaccinated?"

If the answer is yes, "Got a certificate?" Unless this can be produced the indi-vidual is compelled to show his arm, when, unless there is a fresh scar, the passenger is obliged to again undergo the operation or leave the trair. Down in his vest-pocket goes the Doctor, produces a little tin box in which he keeps his "points"; off comes the lid, out comes the ivory point; in a moment a tiny drop of blood appears on the surface of the skin, the vaccine is moist ened by the breath, the matter rubbed off upon the lacerated part, and

the job is done. Having finished with the passengers in the smoking-car, the next car, filled almost entirely with ladies, is visited by the Doctor. Here begins the fun. Those tight-fitting sleeves cannot be pulled up, and may hap the certificate has been left at home; yes, it has, honor bound, and only two weeks ago the lady de-clares she was vaccinated by Dr. B., of Montreal. She will send and have the Montreal. She will send and have the Doctor send a certificate to the examing physician. No, that won't do, and the law must be complied with. A tug at the tightly-fitting jersey sleeve, another determired pull, and the arm is bared nearly to the elbow. "That will do," says the Doctor. Out comes the little knife and point, and thirty seconds later the Doctor passes on, while the lady sinks back into her seat with defiance flashing from her eye, and indefiance flashing from her eye, and in-wardly vowing, without doubt, that she will get even with that horrid man if

will get even with that horrid man if she liyes long enough, that she will.

"I would not lie to you, indeed I would not, sir," says a pretty, browneyed damsel, "I have been vaccinated," and the eyes become moistened and the cheeks quiver as with suppressed emotion. But the old doctor is obdurate. Business is business, and his business is to see that no one who is not properly vaccinated, whether male or female, leaves canadian for United States terri-

"Sorry, madam, but I can't help it; either let me see your certificate or your arm." She sees no sign of relenting in that face. Again she tries.

"It was but just a little while ago, indeed it was, Doctor. I can't show you my arm here. Can't you believe me?"

No; the Doctor cannot and will not. The girl sees there is no use, and reluctantly begins tugging at her waist.

luctantly begins tugging at her waist. Down it comes from the neck, the left shoulder is exposed, then the arm. The Doctor evidently is not satisfied. "When were you vaccinated?"

"Two years ago."
"Scar is not fresh enough," says the Doctor, and again out comes the scarifler and vaccine. A scratch and scream, but the physician is not daunted, and continues the work without flinching, very gently, but with the air of a man who theroughly understands his busi-

"There, that will do," he says ; and the girl, replacing her wardrobe, sinks back in her seat, while the Doctor, passing on, is heard to remark; "She had never been vaccinated."

College Students, Railroad-Men, Com

It may not be uninteresting to the citizens of Richmond, now their attention is being called to local work of the Young Men's Christian Association and its claim upon the community for a new building, to note the system sdopted by the general organization in its efforts to reach the different classes of young men in our great land. The Association have taken, with much wisdom, a few hints from the habits of successful business-men in setting aside men of special qualities to perform special duties, believing, like them, that in concentration of thought and efforts increased results will follow. They recognize the fact that the young men of the land are, by reason of their pursuits, occupation, and nationality, isolated, divided into sets, and are more or less clanish. They believe that those of a class are especially qualified to reach their fellows of the same class, hence the associations of the country, through their conventions, have directed the International Committee, their official representative, to employ secretaries to bring before local organizations and the men they would aid the advantages of this class-work. There are 300 Protestant colleges in

our country. Forty-five thousand students are in these colleges fitting them-

selves for life's duties. During the college year 1857-'58 students in the Universities of Michigan and Virginia, without any knowledge of each other's action, organized Young Men's Christian Associations in the institutions. Religious societies had long existed among the students of many colleges, but without similarity of methods or the stimulus of fraternal correspondence with like societies in other institutions and in the outside world. By the suggestion of students of Princeton College the International Committee invited the colleges of the country to send delegates to the Conheld at Louisville in 1877. Twenty-five students from twentyone colleges, in eleven accepted the invitation. This gathering led to the placing of a college secretary upon the staff of the International Committee. This secretary has been instrumental in organizing 184 associations, in which are now associated together in active Christian work 10,000 students. The following colleges in Virginia are included in the list: Ranlph-Macon, Virginia Agricultural and echanical, Hampden-Sidney, Virginia ilitary Institute, Washington and Lee niversity, Shenandoah Normal, Ro-oke College, and the University of irginia. Last year 1,700 students ciations of the country.

Professor R. D. Hitchcock, D. D. president of Union Theological Semipary, has said concerning this work. "that the old barbarities, hazing and other practices of that sort, were dying out, and that a friendlier spirit was being manifested toward the new students in the lower classes; that the support of the religious life of the colleges was more and more devolving upon the students themselves, so that whereas in former years the students had looked chiefly to the faculty for stimulus and inspirain religious matters, now there was a more earnest, spontaneous religious life in the body of the students; that the religious work in the colleges was far more thoroughly organized than in the past, and this was so not only in the separate institutions, but in the inter-collegiate movement among the whole body of the colleges. The fraternal Christian spirit of fellowship existing between these institutions has resulted from the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations. Indeed, the omnipresence, and, I had almost said, the omnipotence, of the Young Men's Christian Association is the great factor in the religious life of our colleges

In addition to the 300 colleges there ere 275 normal schools, with 25,000 students; 150 preparatory schools, with 10,000; 90 schools of science, 12,000; 150 medical colleges. with 15,000; 200 commercial colleges, with 45,000; and 50 law colleges, with 3,000—a grand total of 1,215 institu-tions in our land containing 155,000 students. This is the field open to the college department of the Young Men's Christian Association, and which they propose to occupy so far as they can. I'wo secretaries are now employed by the International Committee in this particular work.

There are 500,000 German-speaking oung men in our land. A secretary of the committee is employed to visit city centres and organize this class, and put them at work for their fellow-countrymen. The first report made by the German secretary was to the International Convention held in Richmond in 1875. The New York city German branch owns a very attractive building, where they conduct work similar to the English department.

There are about 100,000 commercial travellers in our land. In the main they are young men. They are most of they are young men. They are most of the time away from home, where they are surrounded with peculiar and try-ing temptations. The associations or-ganize special work among this class. They develop local committees to visit hotels and leave invitations to church and association rooms; they put up church and association notices in hotels, railroad stations, and other public places; they issue, under the direction of the International Committee, a ticket for "commercial travellers," which entitles the holder to the privileges of all associations of the co By joining any one association they are entitled, without cost, to the gen-eral ticket. Work for this large army of active men, among whom are many of the brightest and keenest men of the land, was first suggested to the Asso-ciation at the Richmond Convention in

ciation at the Richmond Convention in 1875, but not really taken up by the Association with energy until 1879.

There are over one million men employed upon the railroads that traverse this country from one end to the other. There are men called upon to face many temptations and endure many hard-

Pretty or ugly, it is all the same ships. In 1872, through the reformation of a railroad employe at Cleveland, Ohio, a work was begun for railroadmen in the Union depôt there. For a men in the Union depôt there. Fo preaching services, but by their sugges-tion the local Young Men's Christian Association took up the work, and a reading- and meeting-room was opened in the depot. Since 1877 the International Committee has constantly employed one man and part of the time two to visit raiload contres to bring the subject before the in-telligent attention of railroad officials and help organize the work. To-day of this Association vigorously at work. There are sixty-seven young men de voting their entire time to this department of the work as secretaries. The privileges offered and methods adopted are similar to those offered in the main organization. Seven branches occupy

buildings of their own.

About three years ago the first railroad branch in the South was organized in Richmond. By the generous pro-vision of the companies, comfortable rooms were opened in the depot of the Richmond and Danville railroad at Manchester, and the depot of the Chesa-peake and Ohio railroad, at the corner of Broad and Seventeenth streets. Mr. M. Dickie, formerly in the employ of a Canadian railroad, has the general and efficient oversight of these two branches. Largely through the influence of the work here, a similar work has been es-tablished at Charlottesvilte, Clifton Forge, Danville, and Atlanta, Ga. The expense of this work is in the main sustained by the railroad companies. As corporations, they are now contributing throughout the land \$60,000 annually. and the employees themselves about \$15,000 more.

An incident connected with this department of Association work that came to the attention of the writer may be worthy of note right here. Per haps it carries with it a suggestion applicable to the present movement on foot of the Richmond Association in its appeal for funds to erect a building. A few years ago a prominent citizen

of one of the smallar cities of New

York was invited to deliver an ad-

dress at the anniversary of his local association. In the course of his remarks he made the following statement. " As many of you know, have openly expressed views antagonis-tic to the Young Men's Christian Association. A few weeks ago I took a long trip through the West. At a certain railroad junction I was delayed several hours by a late train. Walking up and down the station platform, I noticed a sign over a door reading as follows : 'Railroad Y. M. C. A. Reading-Room. Welcome.' Opening the door and walking in, I found myself in an attractive reading-room, and found a library well supplied with the current the day. An intelliliterature of gent young man approached me and gave me a cordial grasp of the hand. I soon discovered that he was the secretary in charge of the rooms. He showed me about. Adjoining the reading-room was an amusement-room, where checkers, chess, and a few innocent games of like character were found. Adjoining this were bathrooms and a place for the men to black their boots and wash up as they came in from their runs. On the opposite side of the reading-room was a small but comfortable and attractive hall, where the secretary said they held praise-, prayer-, and gospel-meetings, social gatherings, practical talks, and evening educational classes upon subjects helpful to the men in the line of their daily occupation. I was much pleased by the attention of the secretary and all I saw. I asked him who provided all these things, paid the rent, his salary, &c., to whi replied, 'The railroad companies cen-tering here.' Expressing my surprise at this use of corporate funds, he said : A similar work, and at the expense

other points in the country.' This was a revelation to me, and was a subpropriate corporate funds, money longing to others, for philanthropic and charitable purposes. Now, by what right do they appropriate this money? Oh, I said, I see. It is a business matter, and therefore right, because it pays. Work means ter habits on the part of the employes; that means better service, better care of the property, fewer accidents, in-creased dividends. So I said to myself. what I now say to you, that railroad officials have taught me a lesson. If

as our sharpest business-men, especially in matters of finance—then it is worthy of my support and all others who employ young men." In addition to this statement con cerning appropriations, it can be said railroad officials of the country give evidence by their active interest; and in some cases personal supervision of the work, that their heart as well as their money is in the cause.

this organization is worthy of the sup-

port of these men-men who are known

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, says of this branch of Association work :

"The steady hand and clear brain of the locomotive engineer, of the switch-man at the crossing, of the flagman at the curve, of the signal-man at the telegraph, alone prevent unutterable hor-rors, and this Association does more in fitting men to fulfil these duties for the safety of the public than all the patent appliances of the age."
One hundred thousand men are em

ployed upon this road. For several years it has sustained this work at eleven different points. Whatever the Young Men's Christian

Association may have been instrumental in doing for the young men of the land in any of its classes and departments, it does not take to itself the credit that belongs to the Church, for her it is at work, and to her its results are gath-

A pleasing incident, that adds to the fox's reputation for shrewdness that is somewhat better than cunning, appears in the Liverpool Courier. A Scotch correspondent writes to that journal: "One of the stalkers in the deer forest here has a young for which he caught when quite a cub, and which he keeps chained to a kennel near his cottage. The other day he gave the creature a dead crow, thinking he might like the amusement of eating it; but Reynard, after careful corsideration, thought the bird's condition rather called for decent burial, and therefore he dug with his forepaws a large enough hole in front of his ken-nel, and when finished he put the bird into it, laying it on its back, with its claws in the air. The stalker, who was watching the animal, saw him then scrape the loose earth over the bird so scrape the loose earth over the bird so as to quite cover its body; but the legs still stuck up in the air. These legs seemed to annoy him a good deal, and he tried to press them down with his nose. Failing in this, and, after evidently turning the matter over in his mind, he bit the legs off, lail them flat beside the bird, and then covered everything over with earth."

PERILS OF ALASKA. serdents of the Trip Made by the Re

[San Francisco Sulletin.]
The officers of the Corwin are Cap tain M. A. Healy, commander; First Lieutenant David A. Hall, executive officer; First Lieutenant, John W. Howison; Third Lieutenant C. D. Kennedy, pavigator; Third Lieutenant, J. C. Cantwell; Chief Engineer, Daniel F. Felly : First-Assistant Engineer, A. L. Broadbent; Second-Assistant Engineer. S. B. McLenegan; Surgeon, H. W. Ye-

mans; Filot, J. H. Douglass.

The Corwin, upon starting out this season, it will be remembered, broke her crank-pin at Oonalaska, and had to come down to San Francisco under sail to be repaired. She started back as soon as a new crank-pin had been secured, and arrived at her cruising ground in time to enter upon her duties, and only one or two days later than last After leaving Lieutenant Benham on

Otter Island, and taking on board Lieu-tenant Cantwell, who had been stationed there, the Corwin proceeded to the Arctic. At St. Michael's everything was found in its uscal state. Thence the vessel went to Golowin bay, meet ing on the way the schooner Bonanza. with a mining party and supplies for the Omalik mines, under charge of Captain Dickson. The Indian settlements along the coast were visited as the vessel steamed north, and what-ever whiskey was found was destroyed. But the whiskey traffic is rapidly growing less, owing to the close watch kept on it, and nearly all that is obtained comes from the Asiatic shore. On July 1st the Corwin broke through the ice and entered Kotzebue sound.

eight days earlier than the same point was reached last year. Here there were sent out two exploring expedi-tions, one under command of Lieutenant Cantwell, to proceed up the Kowak river and explore the region through which it flows, part of which had never been visited by a white man. The other expedition was under command of Assistant-Engineer McLenegan, and was to proceed up the hitherto unex-ploted Noitak river. As soon as these parties had been landed the Corwin proceeded north, and on July 13th met the bark Dawn, partly disabled by ice, having three timbers broken, her cut-water and rudderpost damaged, besides other injuries. She was taken in tow and towed to Grantley harbor, where she was to be repaired. The Corwin then turned back July

17th, and began to sound along the Siberian coast with a view of finding and examining a harbor recently reported there. It was found, however, that the harbor was impracticable, owing to the shallowness of the water.

But from July 21st to 24th examina tion was made of Melchigme bay, Siberia, with the result that it was found to be a very excellent harbor, with 14 fathems of water and almost land-

locked. July 27th the bark Dawn, having been repaired, left Grantley harbor and roceeded on her cruise, and the Corwin paying returned from Siberia to see ow she was progressing, captured three deserters, whom she subsequently put on board the Dawn in the Arctic. August 4th she communicated with the Indian rendezvous station at Hotham inlet, and left supplies for the explorers. August 9th she fell in with the whaling fleet off Point Marsh.

At this time there was heavy ice t the north. The next day there arose a strong gale from the southwest, during which many of the whalers lost an anchor, and some two. Some slipped their anchors and put to sea. At the beginning of the blow a boat from the bark Abraham Barker was visiting the Corwin, and the crew at once attempted o regain their vessel; but the sea rose so rapidly and became so high and cer of the deck on the Corwin ordered

As the alarm was given Lieutenant Kennedy, who was below, rushed up and tumbled into the boat as she swung off, taking charge of the rescue party. In spite of the fearful sea and terrific gale, Lieutenant Kennedy reached the spot and picked up the men long before the Abraham Barker could lower a boat and get away. This prompt action shot in front of the Columbia Theatre, undoubtedly saved the lives of the five and not a word of it got into the paor six whalers who had been thrown into the water.

It was during this gale that the whalers George and Susan and the Mabel were lost. They attempted to hold on to their anchors off Wainwright inlet. The Corwin, seeing that there was danger of their going ashore, moved nearer to them to render assistance. A boat was lowered and, although the sea was terrible, a hawser was got aboard the Mabel, with which to tow her away. But the line had hardly been got aboard when the Mabel's cable parted and she drifted in shore, snapping the hawser. The George and Susan also went ashore. When she struck two boats were got out, in which the crew tried to land. One boat was stove in and swamped, and three men-William Lee, cooper, and James Evans and Gus Wilhelm, seamen—were drowned. The crew of the Mabel landed in safety, and were taken off two days later by the Corwin. At 11 P. M. on the day of the disaster the Corwin followed the fleet north to render assistance, and on the 11th took the Ohio in tow to bring her to the George and Susan, that the oil might be transferred to her, if there was any. She had no oil, however, and the Mabel had caught only whales during the eight-months' cruise. The Corwin also towed the Frances Palmer to the place where she had lost

her anchors. August 13th the Corwin took on board the crews of both wrecks to bring them to San Francisco. There was also taken on board Joseph Radua, belonging to the wrecked bark Reindeer, whose feet had been frozen. It was thought desirable to give him bet-ter medical treatment than he could obtain on the bark Napoleon. On the Corwin it was found that it would be necessary to amputate both feet, which operation was performed by Surgeon Yemans. The man at once began to

improve, and is now doing well.

August 17th the Corwin coaled at Cape Sabine, and August 20th she went north to see if the fleet had been closed in by ice. August 26th she fell in with the fleet, and found the ships all right. The vessel then came south and visited the Indian settlement at Point Hope, but found no whiskey or illicit trade. August 27th the Corwin arrived at Hotham inlet, and found arrived at Hotham inlet, and found awaiting them both exploring parties, which had successfully executed their task. August 28th the vessel left the Arctic and started south, visiting September 3d the mining-camp at Golowin bay, finding all well and the mine in fine working order.

bay, finding all well and the mine in fine working order.

September 4th she arrived at St.

Michael's, and there found Lieutenant
H. F. Allen and Sergeant Robertson,
of Troop E, Second United States
cavalry, and F. W. Ficket, of the
United States signal corps, comprising
the party which was sent out last year

by General Miles to explore the Copper river and the region between it and the Yukon. There were also found at St. Michael's two English tourists, J. Burning Skin Tortures. Loathanne Sores.

W. Garland and F. R. Beat-ty, who had made the remarka-ble trip across from the Great Slave lake to the Mackenzie river, across to the Yukon, and down the Yukon to St. Michaels. The trip is one which usually takes two years from Montreal. Both parties were taken on board, as, naturally, they did not wish to stay longer in Alaska, especially as there were noaccommodations for them during the win-ter. As the Corwin was the last vessel which would come south until

spring, they were given passage. September 8th the Corwin anchored off Hall's island to get a specimen of polar bear for the Smithsonian Institution. This island looks like a vast bed of huge bowlders, piled one upon the other, and affording excellent hidingplaces for the animals, which seem to make it a sort of headquarters. In fact the island may be said to be alive with them, although it is difficult to shoot one on account of the vast number of caves and hiding-places to which A party was made up and went ashore armed to the teeth, as was advisable when entering a den so full of bears as that which they were about to visit. A great many bears were seen, but,

as has been explained, they escaped a shot by suddenly disappearing in some cavern. At last one huge monster was found to have entered a sort of cul-desac, which no one dared to enter. A party stood at the entrance discharging rifles in hopes of making the bear rush out into view, but he remained con-cealed. At last Mr. Townsend, naturalist of the United States Fish Commission, ascended a high rock and got sight of the bear below him. He took a plunging shot and brought down his game, but it required five or six shots to dispatch him. The animal, which was the only one captured, weighed sixteen hundred pounds, and is a magnificent specimen September 10th the Corwin arrived

at St. Paul's and took from Otter Island Lieutenant Benham and five or six under his command. Four days later the volcanic island of Bogsoloff was visited and observations were taken to see if there had been any changes since the last visit. None were found. Arrived September 15th at Oonalaska, and on the 23d visited the seal islands to look after pirates. None had been seen, however. Went back to Oonalaska, and was there when the St, Paul arrived, heavily battered by the sea on her trip up. Her rail was carried away and she was otherwise damaged. October 1st the Corwin left Oonalaska for this city, and, after experiencing heavy weather for five days, had an uneventful passage to this port, bringing, all told, 103 men. During the trip the health of the officers and crew has been excellent, and there have been no acci-

And of Such is the News of Chicago.

[Chleago Inter-Ocean.]
"How it is," said "Cope" Townend, room-clerk at the Palmer vesterday, "that a woman can draw a revolver and shoot a man in front of the Columbia Theatre with hundreds of pcople around and not a word of it get in the newspapers is something I am un-able to understand." "Did such an affair occur?" "Why, of course it did. Mr. Pal-

mer, there, in charge of the keys, was on the ground and saw the whole thing.' Mr. Palmer was seen and asked. How about the shooting? " " I didn't see it," replied the name-

sake of the great hotel-man, "but or of the bell-boys who did told me all about it."

The bell-boy in question was hunted up. He remarked: "I didn't see the shooting, but heard the report of a pisrough that the boat was capsized when tol. A woman tore a man's collar off very near its ship. Then there was and I heard the man say, 'I'm shot,' performed a feat which those who wit-nessed it claim to have been unsurpass-basement." The proprietor of the saed. When the boat capsized the offi- loon alluded to, who was on duty until midnight Monday, knew nothing of the a boat out to rescue the men, who could not remain in the ice-cold water many the fact that a dude, who belongs to the minutes without being chilled to death. curbstone fraternity organized to
As the alarm was given Lieutenant stare at the ladies when the theatres have dismissed their audiences, went a little too far, and the lady who was insulted took him by the standing collar and tore it off, very much disarranging his immaculate shirt-front in so doing. This is the true story of Mr. Town send's report about the "man who was shot in front of the Columbia Theatre, pers."

How to save money, and we might also say time and pain as well in our advice to good housekeepers and ladies generally. The great necessity existing always to have a perfectly safe remedy convenient for the relief and prompt cure of the allments peculiar to woman-functional irregularity, constant upon uterine disorders—induces us to recommend strongly and unqualifiedly Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"—woman's best friend. It will save money.

LOSS OF FLESH AND STRENGTH LOSS OF FLESH AND STRENGTH, with poor appetite, and perhaps slight cough in morning or on first lying down at night should be looked to in time. Persons afficied with consumption are proverbially unconscious of their real state. Most cases commence with disordered liver, leading to bad digestion and imperfect assimilation of food; hence the emaciation or wasting of the flesh. It is a form of scrofulous disease, and is curable by the use of that greatest of all blood cleansing, antibilious, and invigorating compounds known as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ARE PREVALENT ALL OVER THE WORLD.

I am a native of England, and while I we in that country I contracted a territ blood-poison, and for two years was understament as an out-door patient at Netingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pair in my bones, and was covered with sor all over my body and limbs. I had verify and deafness with partial loss of sign severe pains in my head and eyes, etwich nearly ran me crazy. I lost all ho in that country and sailed for America, as was treated at Roosevett, in this city, well as by a prominent physician in Ne York having no connection with the hopitals. I am a native of England, and while I wa

York having no connection with the nos-pitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Spe-cific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S., and I can say with great joy that they have cured meentirely. I am as sound and weil as I ever was in my life.

New York city, June 12, 1885.

D. L. O. D.

BLOOD

is the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884) I contracted blood-poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of swift's Specific, and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skip.

DAN LEARLY. JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 7, 1885.

Two years ago I contracted blood-poison.

After taking prescriptions from the best
physicians here and at Dalias, I concluded to
visit Hot Springs, and on reaching Texarkana a doctor recommended me to try
Switt's Specific, assuring me that it would
benefit me more than Hot Springs. Although the POISON

had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair off my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sores began to beal, and were entirely gone inside of eight weeks.

Porter Union Pass, Depot.
Cisco. TEXAS, July 13, 1885.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases naited free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 137 west Twenty-third street.

I have been afflicted since hat March with a Skin disease the doctors called feezema My face was covered with scabs and sore and the liching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTIONAR REMEDIES so highly recommended concluded the tive them a trial, using the CUTIONAR AND CUTION

Mas, CLARA A. FREDERICK, Mas, CLARA A. FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn.

SCALP, FACE, EARS, AND NECK. SCALP, FACE, EARS, AND NECK.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Fars, and Neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced one of the worst-cases that had come under also notice. He advised me to try your Curricula Remaining and after five days usen years and after five days usen years neck, and the other part of my face were entirely cured, and i hope in another week to have my ears, neck, and the other part of my face cured.

HERMAN ShADE.

120 cast Fourth afreet, New York.

ITCHING DISEASES CURED. CUTICERA Stands at the head of its class.
Especially is this the case with the CUTICERA SOAP. Have had an unusually goods ie this summer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravated formot lich through some localities in the country, in which the CUTICERA REMEDIES proved satisfactory.

W. L. HARDIGG, Druggist,
Uniontown Ky.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA. 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1: SOAP, 25c. POTTER DRUG ASD CREMICAL COMPANY, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

THE SEWING-MACHINE HE SEWING-MAUTHNE is the cause of Uterine Pains on Weekness, For aching Sides and Back, Kidney Pains, Sciatica, Chest Pains, Weakness, and In-Rammation, the CUTCURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is infallible. 23c. oc 21-W(w)&Su

ENDORSED BY THE WORLD,

PPP KEE TITT ZZZ OO L DDD "S88 PPP EE T ZOO L DD "S88 PPP EE T ZOO L DD S88 PP KEE T ZZZ OO LLLL DDD S88 GERMAN

DUS HITTI PTITERE RRESSS REE H T T EE ERR SSS B B H T T EER R R SSS B B H T T EER R SSS A DOUBLE DISTILLATION OF MANY OF THE BEST GERMAN HERBS of THE BEST GERMAN HERBS aking this the Only Reliable and Efficient onic ever placed before the public for the pre of Dyspepsia, indigestion. Loss of Appelle, General Debility, Malariai Diseases, olic, Cramps, Diarrhos, &c.
The highest character of the many testioniais awarded this preparation has never cen equalled. We refer with pleasure to se following:

monials awarded this preparation to been equalited. We refer with pleasure to the following:

JAMPS GIBEONS, Archbishop of Baltimore, says: I have tried "Dr. Petzoid's German Bitters" and find it to be a cleasant and efficient Tonic and Appetizer.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Dr. Petzold's German Bitters" as a medicine of rare merits.

WILLIAM E. JAYNES,
Paster of Wolfe-Street I. M. church, Balti-

known physicians in finitimore writes. This is to certify that this is the first time during my practice of thirty-six years that I ever recommended any article for indicate inal purposes, but with some experience am constrained to say that "Dr. Petzold's German Bitters" is an excellent preparation as an Appetizer, and will relieve if not cure sincest any form of Dysepsia, and one of the best Tonics I have ever used.

This Great Medicine for sale by all Drug-gists, Greeers, and dealers generally. Price, 50c, and \$1 per bottle. mv 12-Tu.Th&Suly

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beautiful, durable, and lifelike. On give as reference 500 persons who
are now wearing teeth that I made. TEETH
EXTRACTED without pain for 50c. All
filling from 51 up. Old sate remodelled.
DE. F. CALVIN JOHNSTON, Duttes, 180.

meet Main street, about one square sout of
Mource Park.

AUCTION SALES. PO

UCTION SALE OF NEW, NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE BRICK DWELLINGS. NOS. 181 AND 138 SOUTH CREEKS, SETWERN CARY AND CUMBELLAND STREETS. By request of the owner we will sell by auction, upon the premises.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1885, WEDNESDAY October 28: 1985, at 5 octock P. M., the show-located PROPERTY. Each dwelling contains five also rooms, and were constructed under the direction of a skilled mechanic. Each lot has a front of 174 by a depth of 143 feet. To an alley in rear 20 feet wide. This case offers a good opportunity to tuces in quest of a home or increative investments.

TERMS: At sale.

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By Ches ting & Rose.
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
No. 5 north Tenth street.

A UCTION SALE OF HANDSOME

A WINT CARY STREET RULDING LOTE, BRING A PART OF THAT PLOT IN KEAR OF THE HEAUTIFUL HOME OF MR. LORRAINE.—By request of the owner we will sell by ancion, upon the premises, on TRURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1885, at 5 o'clock P. M., Four Building LOTS
near the corner of Rosiand and Cary
streets. Fach LoT has a front of 25 by 179
feet. The bright fours of this property
should attract the attendance of bargain-

TERMS: At sale. oc 24 CHEWNING & ROBE. By J. Thompson 1 rown & Co., Res! Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1113 Main street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NEAT, TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NEAT, BRICK RESIDENCE No. 211 SOUTH PINE STREET—By virine of a deed of trust executed by deorge w. Lambert to the undersigned trustee, dated June 16, 1884, and of record in the cierk's office of thancery (boart of the city of Richmond, D. B. 123 C. p. 198, to secure the payment of a certain as gottable note therein described, and demail having been made in the payment facult having been made in the payment thereof, and being required by the beneficiary therein mentioned I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the promises, on BATURDAY, October 31885, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., the above property, de-

BATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1885, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., the above property, described in said deed as fronting on the east line of Pine street 30 feet, with a depth of 145 feet, and as Lot No, 10 in a pina annexed to same from City Fire-Insurance Company to M. C. «sterbind.

Terms: While the deed requires cash as to the debt therein secured, yet by consent of parties concerned, the terms will be one third cash; balance in six and twelve months. Interest added, and secured by trust deed.

J. THOM ISON BROWN & CO., Auctioneers, oc 21

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTHEAST CORNER BROAD AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—As substituted trustee in a certain deed of trust from W. M. Justice to D. B. Parker, bearing date April 5, 1872, to secure unpaid purchasemoney, represented by five bonds, default having been made in payment of same, and being required so to do. I will offer at public auction, on the premises, the above PRO-PERTY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1885, at 4 o'clock. The dwelling contains—
rooms. The let has a front of 44 feet, 150
feet deep to a thirty-foot alley. Special attention is called to this sale.

Tenns: Cash as to cost of sale. &c., and
to pay off all unpuid bonds with 7 percent,
interest from date of said bonds.

HARVEY WILLSON,
oc 18

Substituted Trustee.

DEUNE MEDICALINADA DRUNKENNESS, OR THE LIQUOR HABIT,
POSITIVELY CURED BY ADMINISTER-

DR. HAINES'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be given in a cup of codes or teas without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It NEYER FAILS, The system once impregnated with the Special, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by T. ROERITS BAKER, Druggist.

Gall or write for pamphiet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country, oc 23-codly

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND BRON-PURCELL, LADD & CO.'S EMULSION OF

COD-LIVER OIL AND HYPO-COD-LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME

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It is the surest and most permanent remedy for the cure of these troubles. Reliable and always uniform. Price. 50 cents and 31 per bottle. For sale by H. M. shelid & Co., Fifth and Marstall streets; G. W. Latimer, 800 west Marshall street; W. M. Williams, 2416 'venable street; T. W. Leon-

FOR MALARIA, FEVER, AND AGUE,
Also for strengthening and invigorating the
system. Contains no quinine or any metalite compounds. At druggists 50 cents.
BODEKER BROTHERS.
au 26-2m Wholesale Depot.

BLAIR'S CHLORAL THYMOL is useful to doctor and patient. When diffused in the apartment it disinfects the attendants as well as the stek. In mearly every instance in which it has been used in this city it has prevented the spread of contagious disease, especially diphtheria and scarlet-fever, beyond the stek room.

It is the most agreeable, innocent, and effective destroyer of ball odors and disease germs yet offered to the public. It has cured whooping-cough in a rema ably short time.

For sale by druggists. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

DENNYROYAL PILLS.—CHI-CHESTER'S ENGLISH"—the original and only genuine. Safe and reliable. Be-ware of worthless imitations, indispensa-ble to ladies. Ask your druggist for "CHI-CHESTER'S ENGLISH." and take no other, or inclose four cents of CHESTER'S ENGLISH." and take no other, or inclose four cents (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. Name paper. CHIEMESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2313 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa. At druggists. Trade supplied by Thornbury & Ramos. je 13-Sa,Su&Tuly

SECCERIES, 40.

CAIR NEWS .- JUST RECEIVED TAIR NEWS.—JUST RECEIVED
two tots of MAGNIFICENT VIRGINIA
HAMS—one cured by James Newman and
the other by James M Scott houte of Grange
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Other cures at lower prices, Always on
hand a complete stock of FINE LIQUORS
and FRESH GOSHEN and VIRGINIA
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NEW VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK MAPLE SYRUP on draught and in quart and half-gallon caus;
PRIME NEW YORK and VIRGINIA BUTTER, at oc 16 McCARTHY & HAYNES'S.

200 BARRELS FLOUR;

BUGAR, TEA, and COFFRE,

St barrels WHISKEY,

PURE FRENCH BRANDY,

APPLE BRANDY and WHITE

WHISKEY, for peaches,

For sale by JOHN M. HIGGINS,

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FACTORY-FILLED SALT, to be delivered
at Richmond, Norfolk, Newport's News, and
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DEAKIN'S,
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HERBERT,
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MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOWS, BLINDS, DOORS, HOT-BED BASH, MOULDINGS, Complete amortment of WINDOW-PLATE-GLASS, PAINTS, COL BRUSHES, PREPARED PAINTS, GLUE,

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